Religious Miscellany.

AN ILLUMINED TEXT. BY ADRLAIDE G. WATERS.

The gray monk, rising, with a loving pride Laid the long task of patient months saide, The simple story of the gospels told In lettering of crimson and of gold; On its rich pages streamed the setting son, And now his life waned and his work was done

He pushed away the heavy oaken door, And stood within the susset calm once more Above the harrowing round of life he knew
A sense of beauty and of wonder grew,
The text his art had copied, "God is Love,"
Came to him like the home-returning dove.

As the wind rustled in the bearded grain, The tender words made music in his brain; The green leaves whispered of it, everywhere He read it on the blue scroll of the air, As if more clearly and in fairer guise The Lord himself inscribed it for men's eyes

The Rest of the Deacon's Creed.

"I wish," said the deacon, "that were a woman." The deacon's wife looked up at him a trifle sharply, but furtively, and said

"For the men," continued the deacon, "are all the time lecturing the women about their spheres, and the husbands are all the time talking about the duty of wives; and if I were a woman I would turn the tables on them, and give a lec-ture on the sphere of men and the duties of husbands.

Bless me!" said Mr. Geer, sotto voce, " is it possible that the deacon has been married twenty-five years and hasn't heard any lectures on the duties of hus-

"H'sh, Thomas," said Mrs. Geer. "What would your text be?" said the

The deacon has a side pocket made in his coat, in which he carries a pocket edition of Bagster's Bible. He dove into this pocket, produced his Bible, opened it—the Bible seemed to open of itself to the place be wanted; think the Bible and the deacon understand one another-and read as follows: "Husbands, love your wives, even as Christ also loved the church, and gave himself for it.

"Don't you think that husbands generally love their wives ?" said the parson. "I don't think they give themselves to their wives to any great extent," replied

"What do you mean ?" said the parson. "I mean," said the deacon, "that Christ laid down his life for his church. He counted his own happiness as nothing. He endured poverty, dishonor, strife, social ostracism, everything that could be heaped upon him, for the sake of the love he bore to his church. He became its burden bearer. He suffered willingly and cheerfully for its errors, faults, and sins. He lived for it and he died for it; and he made no bosst of his sacrifices. He rejoiced in this service and self-sacrifice of love; and this is the reason why the church reverences him, and loves him, and easily and joyfully submits to him. It knows that it is submitting to no selfish will. It is love submitting to love; and that is always easy. I should like to see the husband that does that—that even attempts to do it."

Here the deacon's wife, who was sit-ting just beside, but a little behind him, pointed silently to the deacon. But he was quite unconscious of the pantomine.

"In courtship that is just what we do. We live for the girl we are courting. Her happiness is our happiness. To do more for her than the other fellow is the supremest achievement of our life. We give her no chance to make demands, for her wish is our law; and scarcely a chance to express a a wish, for we anticipate it. should like to see the husband that keeps up courting his wife after he is married."

Here the deacon's wife repeated her pantomime. But the unconscious deacon continued without a pause:

"After the wedding-day a change be gins. We expect our wives to live for us. We expect our wish to be her law. We expect her to anticipate our desires. We expect to find her happiness in our enjoyment. She is our wife; and if, finally, not having her interests looked after by her husband, nor her rights defended by her protector, she, at last, grows self-assertive, and resists the tyranny of our selfishness, we grow eloquent about the sphere of women and the duties of wives. I declare I am ashamed of myself sometimes, when I reflect that I am a man."

The deacon's wife shook her head at him gently, behind his back, in a kind of silent protest. "I saw a sight the other day," con-

tinued the deacon, who was evidently tull of his subject, "that filled me with wrath; and I have been nursing it ever since. I was on my way to the station in the city. Just before me was a German woman, carrying a large box on her back, and bending under the load, while the streams of prepspriation were running down her face. Just before her was a big hulk of a fellow, who was, to be sure, carrying the baby in his arms. As I passed them he turned round to her and said something in German ; I could not understand it, of course: but I interpreted it 'Hurry up ! I could have knocked the fellow down, and I've been growing madder about it ever since. For I 'hink it is what we are all doing—binding heavy burdens on our wives' shoulders, leaving them to stagger under responsibilities that we ought to carry and to kill themselves in sacrifices which we ought never to permit, and refusing to give up our least indulgences for their sake. I tell you, gentlemen," and the deacon's eye kindled with un-wonted fire, and he was really eloquent, "I believe in wives submitting to their husbands: but the husband who does believe that, and then makes her submission a means of gratifying himself is a—a—a three-tailed Bashaw."

What is a three-tailed Bashaw?" said

Mr. Hardcap. " A three-tailed Bashaw, Mr. Hardcap, replied the deacon, turning his benignant face toward the questioner, and speaking with unwouted deliberation, "is a man who piles all the household work on to his uncomplaining wife, and, while he's abun-dantly able to hire a servant for her, doesn't do it, and lets her drudge herself to death without a helper."

"Humph!" grunted Mr. Hardcap. It is impossible for me to express this grunt by any printer's device. It was the exclamation of a pachydermatous animal that had been touched, but net really

wounded, by a well-directed rifle-ball.

"But," said the parson, "there are surely exceptional cases. Meu of culture do not act in this way."

"Don't they?" said the deacon. "There was poor Jane Welsh Carlyle—"
"Order! order!" said Mr. Geer, rapping on the table. "No one is permitted to mention Jane Welsh Carlyle for one year after the appearance of Mrs. Oilphant's last papear.

phant's last paper, on penalty of expul-sion from this club."

Geer; he's a good husband, as husband's go; a very good husband, I've no doubt." Mrs. Geer looked up with an expression on her face that seemed to say, "I would like to see the man who would dare question that?"

"But he loves his cigar better than his wife," continued the remorseless deacon; "and, every time he comes from New York, rides up in the smoking-car, and compels his wife to stiffs her native re pugnance to the abominable smell of stale tobacco smoke, in order to give him a wifely greeting."
"A fair hit, Mr. Geer," said Mr. Whea-

"And there's Mr. Wheaton," continued the deacon, "who loves Shakespeare better than he does his wife. For, despite the fact that his orthodox wife does not

believe in the theater, he will go off to it with a companion, and leave her-if I know anything of woman's nature—to reflect alone that before they were married he thought her company worth a great deal more than any play that was ever produced on the boards."

Mr. Wheaton looked hard at his wife : and she bent a rose-red face-as bright and pretty a face as it was in her maidenhood-over the crotcheting in her lap. "Seems to me you're getting rather personal, deacon," said I, by way of re-lieving the embarrassment. "And here's Mr. Laicus," said the dea-

con, "who goes to New York every day in winter on his business, and says he gets all he wants of the city between breakfast and dinner. I wonder if he ever thought to question his wife whether she does not get more of the country than she wants, in the lonely winter days, when the town is full of life and Wheathedge is as barren of it as an iceberg in the

North Sea." I glanced at Jennie, but Jennie did not glance toward me. I wondered whether she had been making a confident of the deacon, or whether he was only guessing.

"Seems to me," said the parson, "it is time for you to confess your own short-comings, deacon." "It is the business of a father-confes-

sor," replied the deacon, "to confess everybody's sins but his own." There was a moment's pause. I rather think we were all applying the deacon's rather personal remarks to ourselves.

Presently Jennie broke the silence: "You

promised us last week, deacon," said she, "your rules for husbands. What are The deacon took a package of letters out of his pocket, selected an envelope, emptied it of its enclosure, turned it face down upon the table, reflected a moment or two, and then wrote as follows:

RULES FOR THE HUSBAND.

BUSBAND, LOVE YOUR WIFE.

1-Never find fault with her before

2-Per contra, remember the counse of the Good Book : Her husband shall praise her in the gates; that is, before folks.

3-Bear all her burdens for her; even then she'll bear more than you do,

in spite of you. 4-If you want her to submit to your judgment, never ask her to submit to

your selfishness. 5-A woman's life is made up of little things. Make her life happy by

little courtesies. 6-Love is a wife's only wages. Do not scrimp in your pay.

"There," said the deacon, as he handed the paper to Jennie; "there they are. But I think a woman ought to write the rules for husbands. No man can do it."
"So," said the parson, "if I understand you aright, descon, the sum of the whole matter is this; the duty of the husband is self-denial, but he ought never to submit to his wife; and the duty of the wife is submission, but she has no occasion to deny herself for her hus-

"Hum-m m," said the deacon, reflec tively. "Hardly that. You see that the Lord knew that the women, God bless 'em! would deny themselves for their husbands, whether or no; but they are just a trifle self-willed by nature, and need

a little exhortation on that subject."

"And you see," said the deacon's wife, catching and imitating her husband's tone exactly, "the Lord knew that the men, God bless 'em! would submit themselves to their wives, whether or no; but they are just a trifle selfish by nature, and need a little exhortation on that subject.' "I declare," said the deacon, looking at

his watch, "do you know, wife, that it is quarter to ten, and time we were at home this very minute? We must go.' What Jennie and I thought, and what Jennie said as we walked home together, I have no occasion to report; for this is a report of the deacon's creed, not of ours. But we were agreed in this, that having lived twenty-five years and over happily together, without any rules, we do not propose to adopt even the deacon's rules

now. But as we turned in at our gate I said, "Jennie, I think we will go to New York for two or three months this winter.' "Oh no! John, I wouldn't," she said. " I don't want to."

I looked down with questioning into her eyes, which were turned up toward mine; eyes that never yet looked a false hood; and she added, with a wifely little pressure on the arm on which she was resting, "that is-unless you want to,

But I do want to .- Laicus, in Christian

CONTENTMENT amid this world's bustle and excitement is a jewel hard to win. Many talk about it, but never enjoy its hallowed sweets and blessed influence. How can one be content when there are continual disappointments and sufferings to be endured? Can one be at ease and endure all the ills of life without a murmur? In Christ, who is the hope of the world, is contentment and sweet rest.

THE bane of our life is discontent. We say we will work so long, and then we will enjoy ourselves. But we find it just as Thackeray has expressed it: "When I was a boy," he said, "I wanted some taffy; it was a shilling; I hadn't one. When I was a man I had a shilling, but I didn't want any taffy."-Robert Collyer.

WE complain of the shortness of time, and yet we have more than we know what to do with. Our lives are either spent in doing nothing, or doing nothing to the purpose, or doing nothing we ought to do. We complain that our days are few, and we act as if there would be no end of them.—Selected,

HEADS up! eyes right! In walking, always turn your toes out and your thoughts inwist last paper, on penalty of expulon from this club."

"Well," said the deacon, "there's Mr.

ways turn your toes out and your thoughts inward. The first will prevent your falling into cellars, the last from falling into cellars, the last from falling into

Hew Advertisements.

SCROFULOUS, INHERITED, CONTAGIOUS,

IN 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke cut on my body until my breast was one mass of corruption. Some of these Ulcers were not less than one and one-half inches in di-meter, the edges rough, ragged and seemily deed, the cavity open to the hone and filled with effensive matter. Everything known to the medical faculty was tied in vain. Gradually the hone itself secame alsoased, and then the suffering began in earnest. Hone Ulcers began to take the place of those inflients on the surface. I became a more wreck. For months at a time could not get my hands to my head because of extreme soteness.

Could Not Turn in Bed.

Knew not what it was to be an hour even free from pain. Had reason to look upon life itself as a curse. In the summer of 1850, after ten years' of this wretched existence, I began to use the CUTICE RA REMEDINA, and efter two years' persistent use of them the last Ulcer has healed. The dread discusse has succumbed. All over the breast where was once a mass of corruption is now a health shim. My weight has increased from one hundred and the statement of the manner of the mann

Sworn to before United States Commissioner.

J. D. CRAWFORD.

To Cleanse the Blood

Scrofulous, Inherited and Contagious Homors, and my remove the most profile cause of human suffering, clear the Skin of Dieffering Blotches, Reding Fortres, Humiliating Emptions and Loathsome Sores used by Impure or Poisoned Blood, to Purity and saulify the Skin, and Restore the Hair so that no trace discusse remain, CCTICHA RESOLVENT, the new Blood mifer, Duretic and Apprint, and CUTICHA and CTICHA and

Great Blood Medicines.

The half has not been told as to the great curative powers of the Curiousa Resembles. I have paid hundreds of dollars for medicines to core Diseases of the Blood and Skin, and never found anything yet to equal the furicusa Renembles.

CHAS, A. WILLIAMS,

Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, . Cuticura Resouvers, 51 per bettle. Cuticura boxes, 25 cents. Cuticura staving Soap, 15 cents, old by all drugglets. Potter Drug and Chemical OMFAN, BOSTON. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

COMPLETE TREATMENT, \$1.

A single dose of Sanford's Radical Cure in stantly relieves the most violent Successing or Head Colds clears the Head as by magic, stops Watery Discharge from the Nose and Eyes, prevents Ringing Noises in the Head, cures Nervous Headache, and subdues Chilis and Fever. In Chronic Catarrh it eleanses the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste and hearing when affected, frees the Head, Throat, and Bronchial Tubes of effensive matter, Sweetens and Purifies the Breath, stops the Cough and arrests the, progress of Catarrh towards Consumption.

One bottle Radical Cure, one Box Catarrhal Solvent

and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, all in one pack go, of all druggists, for \$1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure. POTTER DRUG AND CHRMICAL COMPANY, BOSTON.



COLLINS, For the relief and prevention, the VOLTAIC4 matism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Coughs Colds, Weak Back, Stomach and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Female Pains, Palpitanion, Dysrepsia, Liver Compiaint, Billous Fever, Malaria and Epidemics, use Collins' Plaster-an Electric Enttery combined with a Porous Plaster's and augh at pain. 25 cents everywhere. Bowels, Shooting Pains, Numbues

THE GREAT German Remedy. TRUTHS FOR THE SICK.

For these deathly Ladies in delicate

pend on Sulphun Birrens, it will cure you.	rundown, should us SULPHUR BITTERS.
The Giant Dyspep- ela is cured by using Southur Burrens,	\$1,000 will be paid for a case where Sur Filth Britishs wi notand tor cure. I
Operatives who are closely confined in the mills and work-shops; Clerks, who do not procure sufficient exercise, and all who are confined in doors, should use SULFRUM BRITHS. They will not then be weak and sickly.	Cleanso the vitiate blood when you so its impurities bursi ing through the sil in Pimples, Blotche and Sores. Rely co SULPIUM BITTER and health will follow.
General Debility needs a gentle tonic Use SULPHUR BIT- TERS, and you will not be troubled.	plaint, Don't bodi couraged; it will cu you.
	Owners Theresees

Sulphur Bitters.

Don't be without a will build you up and bottle. Try it; you make you strong and will not regret it, bealthy.

Bell's One Minute Cure for Toothache kills pain

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Portable Engines

5 to 40 h.p. ready for quick shipment. Best Portables built in the United States. First-class i orkmanship and material. Over 4600 in constant use. Prices made at customer's station. Send for Catalogue and Prices, stating just what required.

New, Modern Build,

STATIONARY ENGINES

ompact, quick working, economic, with heater, pump, governor, valve, and all fixtures, self-contained, at following unprecedented prices, viz.:

\$225 | Full stock at our Factory,
325 | Come and examine, Im500 | mediate shipment made, BOILERS,

All styles, new and secondhand a specialty, while we have at our works the largest stock of general machinery in the hands of any one firm in this country. S. C. FORSAITH & CO., Machinists and General Machine Dealers Manchester, N. H.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

. . . To Consumptives.—Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Line has now been before the public twenty years, and has steadily grown in favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Line with pure Cod-Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has introduced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. It can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nauses which is such an objection to the Cod-Liver Oil when taken without it lime, it is prescribed by the regular faculty. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. Witnox, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

22-25

\$72 A WEEK, \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly

Hew Advertisements.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES. I., compose the Hunt's Remedy Co., and they guarantee all testimonials published by them to be genuine. The following, dated May 4, 1883, from Mr. W. H. Blanchard, Lowell, Mass., is but one of the thousand remarkable cures that are being made by this wonderful medicine. Mr. Blanchard says: "I have been greatly troubled for over six years with scute kidney disease, with severe pain in my back and hips. I was formerly employed on the Boston and Lowell railroad, but was obliged, owing to the constant jar, to give up the railroad business, as many others have been obliged to do, on account of kidney disease. I have tried many medicines, but received no permanent relief. A friend recommended me to use Hunt's Remedy. I purchased a bottle of one of our druggists in Lowell, and commenced to improve at once, and after using two bottles I was entirely free from all pain, and consider myself cured, and I cheerfully recommend this wonderful medicine, Hunt's Remedy, to all the sufferers from kidney and

liver disease. AT LIBERTY.

For a number of years I was afflicted with kidney and gravel disease, and suffered with pains in my limbs and back at times so severely that it seemed that I could not endure it. I used several so-called cures recommended for these diseases, but they did me no good. A friend of mine that had used Hunt's Remedy, and pronounced it the best in use, urged me to try it, and I purchased a bottle at George E. Hall's drug store in Manchester, and before I had used one bottle I began to feel much better, the pains in the bladder and kidneys were reduced a good deal, and after using five bottles I found that Hunt's Remedy had done all that it was recommended to do. It had removed all the pain, my appetite improved, and I gained several pounds in a few weeks. I have renewed vigor and strength for one of my years (54), and I can only thank the proprietors of Hunt's Remedy for my good health of to-day, and you are at liberty to publish this, that it may be the means of some one being cured by the use of your truly wonderful remedy.

Goffstown, N. H., May 7, 1883. used several so-called cures recommended for

IA MAN



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y "ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

ALBERT LEA ROUTE.

A New and Direct Line, via Sensea and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond,
Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati,
Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and 85. Paul and intermediate points.
All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express
Trains.
Tiguets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in Tickets for sale at all princ the United States and Canada. Baggage checked through and rates of fare al-ways as low as competitors that offer less advan-tages. For detailed information, get the Maps and Pold-ers of the

CREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE At your nearest Ticket Office, or address
R. R. CABLE, E. ST. JOHN,
Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r, Gen'l TRL & Pass. Agt. CHICAGO.

(Continued from last week.)

How Watch Cases are Made.

This process of manufacture was invented by James Boss, who started in business in 1854, and the methods and tools used in making these watch cases are covered by patents. This is the only watch case made under this process. For many years the introduction of these goods was slow, owing to popular prejudice against "plated" goods, but gradually the public learned that the James Boss' Gold Watch Case was not a cheap gold-washed or electro-plated article, but was made of genuine gold plates of standard quality and thickness. Conscientions adherence to the determination to make the best watch case ever put on the market, and the adoption of every improvement suggested, has made the James Boss' Gold Watch Case the STANDARD. THE STANDARD In this watch case the parts most subject to wear-the bow, crown, hingen, thumb-catches, etc., are made of SOLID GOLD.

send I cent stamp to Keystone Watch Case Factories, Phila delphin, Pa , for handsome Hustrated Pamphletshowing how James Boss' and Keystone Watch Cases are made.

(To be continued.)

Did She Die?

"No!"
"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,"
"The doctors doing her no good;"
"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters
the papers say so much about."
"Indeed! Indeed!"

" How thankful we should be for that med-

A Daughter's Misery. "Eleven years our daughter suffered on a ' From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,
"Under the care of the best physicians,
"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,
"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using IL."-THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:
"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."
"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."
"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters. "—A Lady of Utica, N. Y.

SALEM LEAD COMPANY, PURE WHITE LEAD

LEAD PIPE and SHEET LEAD. ill goods warranted to be equal to the best in the market FRANK A. BROWN, Tress. SALEM, MASS.

Cemperance.

A Struggle Against Vice.

The temperance movement of this century is something unique in the history of our race. A nation of men striving to free themselves from a great vice is one of the sublimest spectacles humanity presents. It exhibits a reserve of moral force, a tendency to, and a capacity for, self-elevation, which is without parallel in any other reform movement. In future ages it will be quoted as one of the strongest proofs of the divine origin of Christianity and of its power to uplift mankind. For there never was a moral movement more directly the outcome of Christianity than this. It is quite true that for many years the church looked askance at it, but now it may be said that the church has thoroughly made it her own. In this instance, as in some others, the church, as an organization, must not be considered too closely as identical with Christianity, for in the case of the temperance reformation the religion of Christ was the impelling influence in the self-denying labors of its early advocates, though the visible bodies, of which most of them were members, for a long time stood aloof. The proportions to which this movement has attained in Great Britain and the United States—in fact, in all Angle-Saxon countries—give good promise of that success which so many short-sighted philosophers have long de-clared to be impossible. The Blue Rib-bon movement in Great Britain, for instance, according to a report issued in May last, had already enrolled 696 855 in five years, of which about five-eixths were new pledges. The remarkably success-ful labors of the two Murphys, father and son, Booth, Noble, and other, show that the nation itself in its most vital part is being reached and transformed. And then there is the extraordinary extension of the Band of Hope-a movement, by the way, too much neglected on this side the water, probably because the experiments of the past were not kept under sufficient control—the Woman's Christian Temperance enterprise, and the constant conversions to total abstinence among the English aristocracy, all of which give but an imperfect idea of the growth of the temperance cause in the mother country. In the United States we find several national organizations in great activity, foremost of which in importance must be placed the Woman's National Christian Union. This body is organized in thirtyfive states, and is making its influence felt in molding public opinion in a man-ner that excites both astonishment and admiration. In all the English colonies, also, there is a steady advance in this great uprising of the English-speaking race against its greatest enemy. Surely if this movement were a mere spasmodic attempt at ascetic virtue, opposed to natural laws, if it were a mere national delusion destined to pass away, it would seem that after a career of fifty years there should be some indications of the coming relapse into the old ways. But every-thing points to an opposite conclusion. Mr. Goldwin Smith is no friend of prohibition, but he is a close observer and a great student of history, and he says: "The ultimate issue of the struggle for temperance is certain. If anyone doubts the preponderance of good over evil, he has only to study the history of moral crusades."—Montreal Witness. Total Abstinence and Longevity.

At the recent meeting of the British association an interesting paper was read by a Mr. Robinson, on the duration of life among total abstainers in Great Britain as compared with other classes in the community. He said that the statistics of some insurance societies show that the longevity can be increased by simply not drinking as beverages intoxicating drinks. There are several mutual life assurance societies which keep the statistics of the lives of the general section, and of those persons who abstain from strong drinks quite separate. Many difficulties at present present themselves in this inquiry which, no doubt, will be eliminated in future years, such as the time the several abstainers insured may have ceased to drink alcoholic liquors, and the quantity and kind they took during the periods they were not abstainers. The most valuable facts are furnished by the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, established in 1840, which institution on the 31st December, 1874 had 9 539 whole life policies in the temperance section, and 15,838 in the general. It was found that the claims in the temperance section were only a little over the expec tancy, while in the general section they were but slightly below the expectancy. The Whittington Life Assurance Company keep the statistics of abstainers apart from those who are not abstainers; their experience is not yet enough to form any exact opinion upon; but they say that "Teetotalism seems to be favorable to longevity." The Scepter Life Associ-ation states that "during the eighteen years of our history, ending 31st December last, we had 116 deaths in our temperance section, against 270 expected deaths,' and in this year "the same disproportion prevails, as we have had fifty-one deaths. and only seven of them are the lives of abstainers; there should have been nineteen." In the Emperor Life Assurance office they have a temperance branch, and they assure lives at a "less rate than moderate drinkers, thus giving them an immediate advantage of from £3 to £7, according to age, on each £100 assurance." In some accidental offices the assumed superior lives of abstainers is recognized by a charge of twenty per cent less to teetotalers than to moderate drinkers. In the discussion which followed the reading of this paper, most of the members who spoke seemed to be of opinion that total abstinence was favorable to longevity, although some advocated with considerable warmth, the cause of moderate drinking .- Montreal Herald.

A NUMBER of young men were one day sitting around the fire in the waitingroom of an Euglish railway, talking about total abstinence societies. Just then a policeman came in with a prisoner in handcuffs. He listened to the young men's conversation, but did not give any opinion. There was also in the room Mr. McDonald, a minister of the gospel, who hearing what the young men were saying, stepped up to the policeman and said:
"Pray, sir, what have you got to say
about temperance?" "Well," replied the
policeman, "all I have to say is that I never took a teetotaler to York Castle prison in my life, nor to Wakefield house of correction either."

HEREIN lies a great truth. We are builders of our own characters. We have different positions, spheres, capacities, privileges, different work to do in the world, different fabrics to raise; but we are all alike in this, we are all architects of our own destiny.—J. F. Ware.

Hew Advertisements.

THE LEADING MAGAZINE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

ST. NICHOLAS,

EDITED BY MRS. MARY MAPES DODGE, The New York Tribune once said: "In the avalanche of immoral literature that threatens the children, some strong, vitally wholesome, and really attractive magazine is required for them, and ST Nicholas has reached a higher platform, and commands for this service wider resources in art and letters, than any of its predecessors or contemporaries." The reference to the wide resources in art and letters commanded by ST Nicholas was never more fully illustrated than by the extraordinary list of attractions which that magazine announces for 1884. The following will be some of the leading contributors:

Louisa M. Alcott, J. T. Trowbridge. Captain Mayne Reid, Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, Maurice Thompson, Charles Dudley Warner, Frank R. Stockton, Josquin Miller, Ellizabeth Stuart Phelps, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney,

leading contributors:

Julian Hawthorne, Celia Thaxter, ary Mapes Dodge, Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, Julian Hawano,
Lieut. Frederick Sonwalary Mapes Dodge,
Lieut. Frederick Sonwalary Mapes Dodge,
E. S. Brooks,
Chas. G. Leiand,
Chas. G. Whittier, Susan Fennimore Cooper, John G. Whittier, "H. H.," W. O. Stoddard, C. P. Cranch, and scores of other distinguished writers. The best artists and engravers illustrate the maga-zine. It has been truly said that the reading of ST, NICHOLAS is

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